R TPI EXD.

Vol. 9. Part 12.* Pp. 203-218 14th December, 1940.

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THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Series B.

TAXONOMY

(being the continuation of Stylops)

World List abbreviation: *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B)

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LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY AND

SOLD AT ITS ROOMS, 41, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7

Price 3s. 0d.

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KEYS TO SOME INDIAN GENERA OF CARABIDAE (COL.). X. THE GENUS *OODES*

By H. E. Andrewes, F.R.E.S.

The genus *Oodes* Dejean (Type *Carabus helopioides* Fab., 1792) has often been described, and, along with some allied genera, was the subject of a posthumous monograph by Chaudoir (1882). It is unnecessary to recapitulate its characters here, but it is desirable to correct two errors in Chaudoir's work, and, to save space in the description of the new species, some features common to nearly all those found in India have been added.

Body oval, convex, eyes large and prominent, prothorax bordered at sides, its base nearly as wide as the elytra, strongly contracted to apex, the median line usually slight, elytra with striae 1 and 2 arising in an umbilicate pore at base, the other striae not reaching base, sides of the body beneath generally punctate, the prosternal process sometimes more or less bordered (a rather variable character), the metepisterna nearly always longer than wide. The three basal segments of the ♂ protarsi are usually widely dilated, and vary a good deal in shape; segment 1 is generally contracted at base, 2 quadrate, though rarely wider than long, 3 longer than the others and often contracted at apex. All the segments are serrate along the edges.

According to Chaudoir the elytra always have two dorsal pores, but, as will be seen later on, this is inaccurate. *O. xanthochilus* has been included in the section where no dorsal pores are present, but there is in this species an almost invisible pore on interval 3 near the apex.

Chaudoir also states that there are no setiferous pores near the hind angles of the prothorax, whereas such pores are frequently present. These pores are always small and sometimes difficult to see. In *O. parallelus*, for example, they are very small, placed on the margin of the base, and invisible from above; exceptionally they seem to be missing, and, although this character has to some extent been made use of in the key, too much reliance should not be placed upon it.

The descriptions of the new species will be found at the end of the key.

Key to the species.

1(32). Clypeus with a setiferous pore on each side, elytral striae entire, the four inner setae on the labrum not collected in a single tuft at middle.

2(31). Metepisterna at least as long as wide, eyes large and prominent.

3(16). Elytra with two dorsal pores, upper surface closely microscopically punctate.

4(13). Labrum not depressed at middle, clypeus not bordered, its pores placed behind the front angles, elytral interval 8 not much narrower than the other intervals.

5(12). Black, sometimes with an aeneous tinge, prothorax with a minute setiferous pore near each hind angle, basal foveae obsolete, length not exceeding 15 mm.

6(11). Black, tooth of mentum not bordered, metepisterna moderately and not very closely punctate.

7(10). Prosternal process vaguely bordered at sides only, metepisterna a half longer than wide, length at least 12 mm.

8 (9). Tooth of mentum triangular, elytral striae moderately impressed and clearly punctate, protarsi ♂ widely dilated, segment 2 evidently wider than long, length about 15 mm. (India, Ceylon, Burma, Malacca) . . . . . *parallelus* Laf.

9 (8). Tooth of mentum truncate at apex, elytral striae lightly impressed, finely crenulate, protarsi ♂ with segment 2 as long as wide, length 12·5 mm. (N.E. India) . . . . . *longus* sp. n.

10 (7). Prosternal process finely bordered throughout, with a deep oval puncture in front of it, metepisterna only a little longer than wide, length 9 to 10 mm. (Ceylon) . . . . . *taprobanae* Andr.

11 (6). Black, sometimes with an aeneous tinge, tooth of mentum bordered, metepisterna very finely and densely punctate, length 11–12·5 mm. (Burma, Sumatra) . . . . . *cribristernis* Bates.

12 (5). Bronze, prothorax without setiferous pores near the hind angles, basal foveae small but distinct, elongate, punctiform, length 16 mm. (India, Ceylon, Burma, Java, Philippine Is., Japan) . . *virens* Wied.

13 (4). Labrum depressed at middle, clypeus narrowly bordered, its pores in the front angles, prothorax without pores near hind angles, elytral interval 8 about half as wide as the other intervals.

14(15). Black, prothoracic foveae short but moderately deep, converging in front, length 9 mm. (Burma) . . . . . *peguensis* Bates.

15(14). Olive, prothoracic foveae punctiform, length 7 mm. (India, Ceylon, Nepal) . . . . . *subolivaceus* Laf.

16 (3). Elytra without dorsal pores, upper surface impunctate, or sometimes minutely and very sparsely punctate.

17(26). Elytra black, except sometimes extreme apex.

18(23). Prothorax with a setiferous pore near each hind angle, length at least 7·5 mm.

19(20). Form elongate-oval, prothorax ferruginous round hind angles, basal foveae fairly deep, converging in front, elytra two-thirds longer than wide, striae deep, length 8 mm. (Malabar) . . . . *angustus* sp. n.

20(19). Form oval, prothorax with the basal foveae shallow, or only moderately impressed, elytra not more than a half longer than wide.

21(22). Prothorax ferruginous round hind angles, basal foveae shallow, elytral interval 8 only half as wide as the other intervals, contracting rapidly behind, length 7·5 mm. (S. India) . . . . . *austrinus* sp. n.

22(21). Prothorax black throughout, basal foveae moderately impressed, elytral interval 8 hardly narrower than the other intervals, not contracting rapidly behind, length 8·75 mm. (United Provinces, Assam, Abor country) . . . . . *monticola* sp. n.

23(18). Prothorax without a setiferous pore near each hind angle, length not exceeding 6·75 mm.

24(25). Form broad oval, clypeal suture with a tubercle at each end of the central part, prothoracic basal foveae very shallow, femora black, length 6·5 mm. (Sikkim) . . . . . *sikkimensis* sp. n.

25(24). Form oval, clypeal suture without tubercles, femora flavous, length 6·75 mm. (Sikkim, S. India, Burma) . . . . . *rhodopus* Bates.

26(17). Elytra black and ferruginous, surface very shiny.

27(30). Clypeal pores normal, tooth of mentum bordered, prothorax with a setiferous pore near each hind angle, prosternal process bordered, metepisterna longer than wide.

28(29). Upper surface highly iridescent, prothorax ferruginous, clypeus strongly depressed at sides, elytral striae deep, intervals convex, length 8 mm. (Ceylon) . . . . . *xanthochilus* Andr.

29(28). Upper surface only slightly iridescent, prothorax black, ferruginous at sides, clypeus not strongly depressed at sides, elytral striae moderately

impressed, intervals rather flat, at least on disk, length 8·2 mm. (Central Provinces, United Provinces) . . . . . *calvus* sp. n.

30(27). Clypeal pores very large, tooth of mentum not bordered, prothorax without a setiferous pore near each hind angle, metepisterna as long as wide, prothorax ferruginous with a piceous spot on each side of disk, length 6·5 mm. (Ceylon) . . . . . *bivittatus* Andr.

31 (2). Metepisterna wider than long, eyes small and flat, two dorsal pores present, tooth of mentum bordered, colour dark blue, length 9·5 mm. (Assam) . . . . . *caerulans* sp. n.

32 (1). Black, clypeus without setiferous pores, elytral stria 7 obsolete, two dorsal pores present, the four inner setae on the labrum collected in a single tuft at middle.

33(34). Clypeal suture and frontal pores visible, elytral stria 6 evidently bending outwards at base, metepisterna a half longer than wide, protarsi ♂ widely dilated, segment 1 as long as wide, length 8·5 mm. (India, Ceylon, Burma, Indo-China, Malay region) . . . . *westermanni* Laf.

34(33). Clypeal suture and frontal pores obsolete, elytral stria 6 hardly bending outwards at base, metepisterna a third longer than wide, protarsi ♂ moderately dilated, segment 1 fully a half longer than wide, length 7·5 mm. (widely spread throughout S.E. Asia) . . . *piceus* Nietn.

Oodes longus sp. n.

Length, 12–12·5 mm. *Width*, 4·75–5·25 mm.

Black : palpi and antennae piceous. Form elongate-oval.

Head with the four inner pores of the labrum equally spaced, clypeal suture fine, a minute pore at each end of the central part, no frontal foveae, tooth of mentum truncate. *Prothorax* four-fifths wider than head, not quite a half wider than long, a minute pore and seta close to each hind angle; basal foveae obsolete. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, shoulders each with a minute tooth, basal border very fine, generally reaching stria 1; striae lightly impressed, a little more deeply at sides and behind, finely crenulate, scutellary striole rather long, finely punctate, 3 and 4 curving a little inwards close to base; intervals flat, slightly convex at sides and behind, two dorsal pores. Upper surface closely, microscopically punctate throughout, and with an isodiametric microsculpture. Prosternal process bordered at sides only; metepisterna with a slight external sulcus; protarsi ♂ with segment 2 as long as wide, 3 a half longer than wide, only slightly contracted at apex.

Bihar : Pusa (*Perie*) 1 ♂ and (*Pillai*) 1 ♀ " at light." Bengal–Assam : Brahmaputra River, Goalundo-Gauhati (*T. B. Fletcher*) 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, July 1919—Agric. Res. Inst., Pusa. The type (Brahmaputra R.) has been placed in the British Museum.

The above description applies, except in regard to the characters mentioned in the key, to *O. parallelus* Laf., a species hitherto practically undescribed. The author devoted to it a single sentence, and Chaudoir in his monograph of the genus describes it briefly and only by reference to an American species, unknown to me.

Oodes angustus sp. n.

Length, 8 mm. *Width*, 3·2 mm.

Black, slightly iridescent: palpi, basal segment of antennae, legs, and a patch of moderate size covering each hind angle of the prothorax more or less ferruginous. Form elongate-oval.

Head with the pores on the labrum equally spaced, clypeus emarginate, clypeal suture fine, with a slight depression, including a minute pore, at each end of the central part, mentum with a triangular tooth. *Prothorax* two-thirds wider than head, a half wider than long, a small pore and seta on each side of base, close to the hind angle; basal foveae short but fairly deep, converging in front. *Elytra* with parallel sides, barely wider than prothorax, two-thirds longer than wide, basal border forming a small tooth on each side at shoulder, continued inwards to stria 1; striae deep, finely punctate, deeper and more obviously punctate at sides, 4 and 5 diverging close to base; intervals convex, costate at sides, no dorsal pores. Microsculpture isodiametric on the head, but formed by very fine, more or less transverse meshes on the prothorax and elytra. Prosternal process unbordered, the declivity subcarinate; metepisterna both inwardly and outwardly sulcate; protarsi ♂ with the three basal segments widely dilated, 3 strongly narrowed at apex.

MALABAR: Eddakara (*H. L. Andrewes*), 1 ♂ in my collection.

Oodes austrinus sp. n.

Length, 7–8 mm. *Width*, 2·75–3 mm.

Black, faintly iridescent: palpi, three basal segments of antennae (more or less), legs, a patch of moderate size covering each hind angle of the prothorax, and apex of elytra ferruginous. Form oval.

Head with the pores of the labrum equally spaced, clypeal suture very faint, frontal foveae short but distinctly impressed, converging behind, mentum with a triangular tooth. *Prothorax* two-thirds wider than head, a little more than a half wider than long, base with a pore and seta close to each hind angle; basal foveae short, shallow, but quite distinct. *Elytra* a little wider than prothorax, about a half longer than wide, no tooth at shoulder, basal border extending inwards to stria 3; striae moderately impressed, finely crenulate; intervals nearly flat, 8 much narrower than those on disk, costate along inner margin, no dorsal pores. Microsculpture isodiametric on the head, that of the prothorax and elytra formed by very fine lines, transverse on the latter, irregularly disposed on the former. Prosternal process bordered, rounded at extremity; metepisterna without sulcus; protarsi ♂ with the three basal segments widely dilated, 3 narrowed at apex, and not much longer than wide.

BOMBAY: N. Kanara (*T. R. D. Bell*) 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Satara, Koyna Valley, Vela (*F. H. Gravely*—Ind. Mus.), 1 ♀, 2100 feet, 21–27.iv.1912. MADRAS: Palghat, Sappal (*J. C. M. Gardner*—For. Res. Inst., Dehra Dun), 1 ♀, 13–14.v.1930. The type is in my collection.

Oodes monticola sp. n.

Length, 8·5–9 mm. *Width*, 3·2 mm.

Black, slightly iridescent: palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous. Form oval.

Head with the four inner pores of the labrum equally spaced, the central pair minute, frontal furrows short but fairly deep, diverging in front, clypeal suture fine but distinct, mentum with a short, wide, rounded tooth. *Prothorax* three-fourths wider than head, about two-thirds wider than long, a pore and seta on the base close to each hind angle; basal foveae wide, only moderately impressed. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, not

quite a half longer than wide, no appreciable tooth at shoulder, basal border joining the scutellary striole; striae fairly deep, finely punctate, deeper at sides and apex, 3 and 4 curving slightly inwards at base; intervals nearly flat, narrower and somewhat convex at sides, no dorsal pores. Microsculpture of head and prothorax isodiametric, that of the elytra formed by very fine transverse lines. Metepisterna with a slight external sulcus; protarsi ♂ with the three basal segments widely dilated, 2 wider than long, 3 a little longer than wide and somewhat contracted at apex.

Assam : Patkai Mts. (*Doherty*—Brit. Mus. (type)), 1 ♂. Abor Expedition : Rotung (*S. W. Kemp*—Ind. Mus.), 1 ♂, 1400 feet. United Provinces : Mussoorie, Arni Gad (*M. Cameron*—For. Res. Inst., Dehra Dun), 1 ♂.

In the type the prosternal process is lightly bordered, at extremity only; in the Abor example it is visible, though only at sides; in the Mussoorie specimen it is finely bordered throughout.

Oodes sikkimensis sp. n.

Length, 6·5 mm. *Width*, 3 mm.

Black : palpi and tarsi ferruginous. Form broad oval.

Head with the pores on the labrum equally spaced, frontal foveae short, but moderately deep, clypeal suture very faint, a minute tubercle at each end of the central part, mentum with a short triangular tooth. *Prothorax* a little more than twice as wide as head, not quite twice as wide as long, hind angles without pore or seta; basal foveae short and shallow, but distinct. *Elytra* a little wider than prothorax, a fifth longer than wide, no tooth at shoulder, basal border extending inwards to stria 3; striae moderately deep, very finely punctate, a little deeper at sides; intervals convex, especially at sides, no dorsal pores. Microsculpture of head and prothorax isodiametric, the meshes on the elytra somewhat transverse, very faint throughout. Prosternal process bordered, bluntly pointed; metepisterna outwardly sulcate.

Sikkim : Gopaldhara (*H. Stevens*), 1 ♀ in my collection.

Oodes calvus sp. n.

Length, 8·2 mm. *Width*, 3·3 mm.

Black, slightly iridescent : head brown, buccal organs, antennae, legs, sides of prothorax, and intervals 6 to 8 of elytra, the pale stripes curving round behind and meeting at apex, ferruginous.

Head with the inner pores of the labrum equally spaced, clypeus a little raised at middle, the suture fine, a small pore at each end of the central part in a rounded fovea, mentum with a triangular tooth, bordered. *Prothorax* three-fifths wider than head, a half wider than long, a small pore and seta on each side of base, close to the hind angle; basal foveae short but fairly deep, converging a little in front. *Elytra* a little wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, sides nearly parallel, no tooth at shoulder, basal border continued inwards to stria 1; striae deep, very finely crenulate, outer striae curving a little inwards close to base; intervals moderately convex, hardly narrower or more convex at sides, no dorsal pores. Microsculpture isodiametric on the head, obsolete on prothorax and elytra; upper surface without microscopic puncturation. Prosternal process bordered; metepisterna outwardly finely bordered, but not sulcate.

Central Provinces : Balaghat (*E. A. D'Abreu*), 1000 feet, 6.viii.1920, 1 ♀ in my collection. United Provinces : Ramnagar, Fatehpur R. (*J. C. M. Gardner*), 16.ii.1925, 1 ♀ in the collection of the For. Res. Inst., Dehra Dun. The type is the specimen identified with some hesitation (1923, *Spol. Zeyl.* **12**, 46 : 233, note) as *O. xanthochilus* Andr. ♀, but now treated as a distinct species.

Oodes caerulans sp. n.

Length, 9·5 mm. *Width*, 4·25 mm.

Blue-black: palpi, segments 1 to 3 of antennae, and tarsi piceous, rest of antennae ferruginous. Form oval.

Head with the eyes smaller and much less prominent than usual, the two inner pores on the labrum very small and placed close together, clypeal suture fine, an extremely small pore at each end of the central part, frontal impressions obsolete, tooth of mentum short, truncate, and bordered. *Prothorax* nearly twice as wide as head, three-fifths wider than long, no pore at hind angle; median line clearly impressed at middle, basal foveae just visible. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, two-fifths longer than wide, shoulders each with a minute tooth, basal border extending inwards to the umbilicate pore; striae fairly deep, deeper at sides, finely crenulate, scutellary striole short, shallow, punctate, 3 to 5 bending slightly inwards at base, 6 and 7 bending outwards; intervals a little convex on disk, more convex at sides, 8 rather narrower than the rest, subcostate, two dorsal pores. Microsculpture isodiametric throughout. Prosternal process unbordered; metepisterna slightly wider than long, with both an inner and an outer sulcus.

Assam (*W. F. Badgley*—Brit. Mus.), 1 ♀.

Book Notice.

The Fabrician types of insects in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow University. Coleoptera: Part II. By R. A. Staig. 8vo. Cambridge (University Press), 1940. Glasgow University Publications, L. Price 27*s.* 6*d.*

In this volume the author deals with the Coleoptera of the families Endomychidae, Coccinellidae, Helodidae, Buprestidae, Elateridae, Tenebrionidae, Oedemeridae, Rhipiphoridae, Meloidae, Pyrochroidae represented in the collection of insects formed by Dr. William Hunter and now in the care of Glasgow University. The specimens described are those originally named by Fabricius nearly two centuries ago, and coloured figures of the actual specimens are given.

A description of each type is given, taken from the specimens as they now are, and reference is made to the synonymy. The names used are those now adopted in the *Coleopterorum Catalogus* and the arrangement adopted is that of the same work. Forty-two types are dealt with against 55 in the first volume. A supplement to the first volume is given to show the nomenclature of the *Coleopterorum Catalogus* and the opportunity has been taken to add some notes on a few specimens.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW STAPHYLINIDAE (COLEOPT.)

By Malcolm Cameron, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

Oxytelinae.

Paratriga gen. n.

Facies of *Pseudeleusis* Bernh. (*Triga* Fauv.) but at once distinguished by the longer antennae and tarsi and also in the following respects: the 4th segment of the maxillary palpi is not subulate but stout and conical and distinctly longer than the 3rd, which is short, only as long as broad. Structure of the sterna and abdomen as in *Pseudeleusis*. Legs rather long, tibiae without spines. Tarsi 5, 5, 5, the anterior with the first four segments short, the 5th as long as all the preceding together; middle and posterior more than half as long as the tibiae, the middle with the first four segments short, subequal, the 5th as long as the three preceding together, the posterior with the first three segments moderate, subequal, the 4th shorter, the 5th as long as the three preceding together.

Type *P. indica* sp. n.

Paratriga indica sp. n.

Shining, entirely reddish-yellow. Length 3 mm.

Elongate, parallel, depressed. Head a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes large and somewhat prominent, the disc between the eyes with two large punctures, a little farther apart from one another than from the eye, the front impunctate, elsewhere with rather small, closely placed punctures; ground-sculpture absent. Antennae moderate, the 3rd segment as long as the 2nd, 4th to 7th longer than broad, decreasing in length, 8th to 10th slightly transverse. Thorax a third broader than long, widest at the middle, from there the sides retracted in front and more strongly behind, the posterior angles obtuse, before the scutellum sometimes with a small impression and sometimes with a fine impressed median line, the punctures close, coarser than on the head; ground-sculpture absent; elytra broader and longer than the thorax (5 : 3), longer than broad, the sculpture as close but less coarse. Abdomen parallel, coriaceous, impunctate.

United Provinces: Dehra Dun (*Cameron*). Type in my collection.

Paratriga associata sp. n.

Shining, head and thorax ferruginous red; elytra reddish-yellow; abdomen pitchy-black. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4·75 mm.

Differs from *indica* Cam. in the colour, larger size, longer antennae etc. Head distinctly narrower than the thorax, not bipunctate between the eyes, closely and moderately coarsely punctured except in front. Antennae with all the segments longer than broad, the penultimate only slightly. Thorax less transverse than in *indica* (4·75 : 4), widest at the middle, the sides evenly rounded, a little more retracted behind, impressed before the scutellum, more closely and more coarsely punctured than the head; elytra longer (7 : 4) and broader than the thorax, longer than broad, moderately finely, closely and roughly punctured; abdomen strongly coriaceous, scarcely punctured.

United Provinces: Dehra Dun (*Cameron*). Type in my collection.

Eleusis suturalis sp. n.

Shining, black, the elytra reddish-yellow with the suture broadly and evenly infuscate; abdomen pitchy, the posterior margin of the segments reddish-yellow. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow, the femora a little infuscate. Length 4 mm.

Head suborbicular, very slightly transverse (6 : 5·5), a little broader than the thorax, moderately finely and moderately closely and distinctly punctured on the disc; ground-sculpture normal. Antennae with the penultimate segments as long as broad. Thorax slightly transverse (5·5 : 5), cupuliform, the sides with a small tooth on the posterior third, distinctly bi-impressed at the base, along the middle of the posterior half with very fine impressed line, the sculpture as on the head. Elytra longer than the thorax (7 : 5), as long as broad, more finely, moderately closely punctured.

GHUM DISTRICT : Tiger Hill, alt. 8,500–10,000 feet (*Cameron*). Type in my collection.

Eleusis inermis sp. n.

Shining; head black; thorax reddish-brown; elytra reddish-yellow, the posterior half infuscate; abdomen brown, the sides and posterior margins of the segments reddish-yellow. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4 mm.

In build somewhat like *suturalis* Cam. but differently coloured, the antennae similarly constructed, but the head is shorter and so more transverse, the post-ocular region shorter and more rounded; as in *suturalis* it is slightly broader than the thorax and the sculpture is very similar; thorax transverse (5 : 4) without denticle, both it and the elytra are much more finely punctured than in *suturalis*, the elytra longer than the thorax (6·5 : 4), as long as broad.

GHUM DISTRICT (*Cameron*). Unique. My collection.

Holosus nanus sp. n.

Black, shining. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow, the femora infuscate. Length 2·5 mm.

A small, slender nearly parallel species. Head finely and sparingly punctured and without ground-sculpture. Antennae rather short, the 3rd segment slightly longer than the 2nd, 4th and 5th subequal, slightly longer than broad, 6th slightly transverse, 7th to 10th much more strongly, the penultimate about three times broader than long. Thorax transverse (2·6 : 1·6), the sides gently rounded in front, sinuately retracted before the rounded posterior angles which are without foveae, along the middle with a fine impressed line, the punctures sparing and less fine, but closer than on the head; ground-sculpture absent. Elytra longer than the thorax (2 : 1·6), finely and sparingly punctured, the punctures larger and closer in the sutural region; ground-sculpture absent. Abdomen nearly parallel, slightly narrowed at the apex, with a few scattered punctures and without ground-sculpture, the striae very feeble and obsolete.

GHUM DISTRICT : Mangpu (*Cameron*). Unique. In my collection.

Lispinus fulgidus sp. n.

Shining; head and abdomen black, the former reddish in front, the posterior margins of the tergites and whole of the last segment reddish; thorax and elytra reddish-brown. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 3·2 mm.

In colour and feeble ground-sculpture resembling *beesoni* Cam. but with longer less closely punctured thorax and deeper and longer lateral sulci, the sides more emarginate

before the posterior angles, the median basal impressions much more developed, the elytra longer and less closely punctured, the head also is more finely punctured. Antennae rather short, the 4th and 5th segments moniliform, the 6th to 10th moderately transverse, as in *beesoni*. Thorax transverse (2 : 1·75), the sides feebly rounded in front, sinuately retracted behind, the lateral sulci deep and extending beyond the middle, at the middle of the base distinctly bi-impressed, along the middle with an extremely fine impressed line and a narrow impunctate space not reaching the anterior margin, on each side of it. Elytra longer than the thorax (2·75 : 1·75), a little longer than broad, moderately finely and moderately closely punctured. Abdomen coriaceous, nearly impunctate. The ground-sculpture of the fore-parts very feeble.

GHUM DISTRICT : Rongdong Valley, v.–vi.1931. Unique. My collection.

Lispinus rufotestaceus sp. n.

Moderately shining; head and abdomen blackish, the antennal tubercles and clypeal region, the posterior margins of the first five visible tergites and whole of the 6th, thorax and elytra reddish-yellow. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2·5 mm.

A small, slender parallel species near *selangorensis* Cam. but more brightly coloured, the head broader, the antennae a little shorter and stouter, the ground-sculpture in the two species is very similar and the puncturation of the head also, but that of the thorax is finer and more obsolete, the impression at the posterior angle less marked; the sculpture of the elytra is similar to that of *selangorensis*, but on the middle of each disc there is a larger puncture not present in that species. Head a little narrower than the thorax, bi-impressed in front, distinctly coriaceous, extremely finely and sparingly punctured. Antennae rather short, slender, the 4th segment scarcely longer than broad, 5th as long as broad, 6th to 10th distinctly transverse. Thorax slightly transverse, distinctly emarginate before the posterior angles which are slightly and briefly impressed, but without impressions before the scutellum, extremely finely, sparingly and obsoletely punctured, the ground-sculpture fine and more or less longitudinal. Elytra longer than the thorax (2 : 1·3), longer than broad, each disc with a larger puncture, otherwise extremely finely, sparingly and obsoletely punctured, the ground-sculpture fine and longitudinal. Abdomen practically impunctate, coriaceous.

GHUM DISTRICT : Tiger Hill, Mangpu (*Cameron*). Type in my collection.

Tetrapleurus(?) denticollis sp. n.

Dull, black, the front margin of the head and lateral margins of the thorax obscurely reddish, the posterior margin of the tergites narrowly and obscurely reddish; elytra dark reddish-brown. Antennae reddish. Legs yellowish-red. Length 3·3 mm.

A large species of the general facies of *Tetrapleurus* but differing in the structure of the antennae and elytral ridges and the long, sinuately curved and thickened anterior tibiae, it may perhaps represent a new genus. Head transverse, narrower than the thorax, the eyes rather large and somewhat prominent, the clypeal region convex, rounded in front, separated from the rest of the surface by a curved sulcus, at the base with two large bosses separated by a narrow sulcus; the supra-ocular ridge sharp and continuous with the frontal margin, the whole surface strongly coriaceous and without punctures. Antennae short, the 1st segment short, 2nd globular, 3rd narrower and longer, 4th to 6th as long as broad, 7th and 8th slightly transverse, 9th and 10th strongly transverse, forming with the 11th a distinct club. Thorax slightly transverse, the sides gently rounded and with nine or ten little teeth, before the base distinctly constricted and with a deep fossa at the posterior angle, on the disc with a large cruciform impression, before the base broadly, deeply

transversely impressed, the whole surface finely granular. Elytra as long as but broader than the thorax, slightly transverse, the disc of each with four ridges, all reaching the posterior margin except the 2nd, the reflexed side also with a finer and shorter ridge, the whole surface finely granular. Abdomen cylindrical, narrowed to the apex, strongly coriaceous. The whole insect sparingly clothed with short yellow setae, especially along the elytral ridges. The anterior tibiae are long, bisinuate and thickened towards the apex.

Dehra Dun: Asan River, 16.xii.28 (*M. Bose*). Under bark. Unique. My collection.

Book Notice.

An Introduction to Entomology. By J. H. Comstock. Ninth edition revised. pp. xix + 1064, 1228 figs., frontispiece. 8vo. Ithaca (Comstock Publishing Co.), 1940. Price $5.

This textbook appeared originally in 1924 although the first part of the volume was printed in 1919. In this 9th edition the parasitic Hymenoptera have received particular attention in view of the increasing interest now demonstrated in the biological control of insect pests.

Part 1 of the book is devoted to the structure and metamorphosis of insects arranged in 4 chapters. Chapter 1 describes the characteristics of insects and their near relatives; Chapter 2 the external anatomy; Chapter 3 the internal anatomy; and Chapter 4 the metamorphosis of insects.

Part 2 is concerned with the classification and life-history of insects comprising Chapters 5 to 30. Each order is given a whole chapter.

A bibliography of 20 pages and an index of 36 pages in double column complete the work.

The book is profusely illustrated by illustrations in the text.

This ninth edition is partially revised but Chapter 10, on the order Isoptera, has not been brought up to date. Holmgren's classical papers on Termites are not included in the bibliography, except for the first part and that part alone is mentioned in the text.

Book Notice.

A Key to the British Species of Plecoptera (Stoneflies) with notes on their Ecology. By H. B. N. Hynes. *Sci. Publ. Freshwater biol. Ass. Brit. Emp.* **2** : 1–39, 14 figs. 1940. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

In this paper is given a general introduction, key to the families, keys to the genera and species, and notes on the ecology of British species of Plecoptera. The illustrations depict details of wing venation and genitalia.

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